

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

## THE NEWS.

The Charlotte Journal will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper disseminated until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

**VERTISEMENTS** will be inserted at Five cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one quarter. A liberal discount will be made in those who advertise by the year. **On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until filled, and charged accordingly.**

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

From the Richmond Whig, of July 3.

The Rhode Island Convention has nominated Mr. Webster as President, and the same course will probably be followed by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York. In the Southern States, Judge Warr has been nominated by the States Rights Convention of Georgia, and will be sustained by the opposition in all.

The party in power are using this split in the opposition, for their own advantage, by representing it as a deliberate and concerted method of defeating an election by the People, and bringing it to the House of Representatives. The absurdity of this accusation is easily demonstrated. 1. In the first place, if the Whigs had it in their power to defeat an election by the People, they equally have power to make an election by the People. 2. To give any color to the charge, it must be shown what they have gained by carrying the election to the House. All know, we suppose, that Gen. Jackson's and Mr. VAN BUREN's friends greatly preponderate in that body; and many have a strong suspicion, at least, that intrigue and management Mr. VAN BUREN is a full match for all who may play at that game against him.

This short and simple view of the question will convince every rational mind that there is no premeditated purpose of defeating an election by the people, and that the charges to that effect, more especially engorged upon our neighbor, the Enquirer, are charitably designed to fire the popular mind with suspicion and distrust of the Whigs. He is aware of the general apprehension of an election by the House, and, with his piratical temper in politics, seized on and appropriated it to the service of his friend of Kinderhook.

The Whigs would gladly unite, if they could. Like all oppositions, they want concert and unity. They have not 40,000 votes and annual millions of spoils, to drill them into unanimity. The Legionaries of power are always disciplined, and march, wheel, march, and countermarch, with exactitude; or if, peradventure, a corps of refractoriness, it is speedily brought to submission. It is the misfortune of the Whigs that they cannot unite, and it should not be imputed to them as criminal; it is the same time a proof of their virtue; of that they will not agree to sacrifice principle, although they might opinion, to victory.

The Southern opposition will not vote for Mr. Webster, because they prefer Judge White's public principles. The Northern refuse to support Judge White, because they better like Mr. Webster's public principles. All must acknowledge this to be the evidence of honesty; all do acknowledge it, except the Van Burens, who, as State Rights men in Virginia, Tariffs and Improvements in Pennsylvania, New York, and Indiana; mainly, old Federalists in New England and Maryland, all, however most lovingly commingled at Baltimore, and find no difficulty at all in contradiction! The "spoils" have moulded their antagonist elements into harmony, and the "spoils" are the Roman cement of the Union. It is in keeping, that they, who are united by the sacrifice of all principle, could discover reproach in division.

## JUDGE WHITE.

The People of OLD Virginia are moving in the cause of the Judge. Public Meetings, numerously attended, have been held in many of the counties, and Resolutions adopted in favor of Hugh L. White for next President. We hope that the friends of the Judge will every where arouse themselves and prepare for the contest. The time for action has come. Mr. Van Buren—the Tariff, Internal Improvement, and Office Holders' Candidate—is now fairly in the field. Let all who are opposed to his principles and to the present corrupt organization of the official corps, take the field in favor of Judge White. The Van Buren and Johnson Ticket is a stench in the nostrils of the People of Virginia, and will never receive the support of a majority of the people.

None turn up their noses at it with more scorn than the friends of Mr. Van Buren. They are resolved upon Di-

viding the Party, and will run the Van Buren Ticket, with the name of either Rivers, Barbour, or Wm. Smith, for Vice President. We scarcely know a Van Buren man in this quarter, who is willing to support the Baltimore Ticket.

We hope that the examples of Albemarle, Buckingham, Nelson, Charlotte, etc., will be followed by the people of all the Counties in the State. Let the opponents of Van Buren organize throughout the State—let the people act in their primary assemblies—let their voice be heard—and Virginia will be saved from the disgrace of supporting for the next President an unprincipled intriguer—a man who holds scarcely one single political principle in common with her.—*Virginia Statesman.*

## PUBLIC MEETING IN CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of old School Republicans of the city of New London, held by adjournment from the 4th of March last, at the Mechanics' Hotel; Luke Perkins, Esq. was called to the Chair, John Chaney, Esq. Secretary. A committee of five were appointed to draft and report resolutions.

**Resolved**, That we, as republicans, do not approve of the nomination of candidates for the two first offices in the gift of a free people by packed Conventions, composed of office holders and expectants.

**Resolved**, That we notice with the spirit of freedom the dictatorial and anti-republican course of the Office-holders' Convention lately held in Baltimore, where they assume to themselves the authority of palming on the people of the United States, Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President.

**Resolved**, That we, as republicans, hold to the doctrine that all nominations should originate from the people.

**Resolved**, That we, as a part of the people, have long watched the course of Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, have ever found him supporting the principles of Jefferson and Madison, and as he has been brought out as the people's candidate for the Presidency, we approve most cordially of his nomination, and pledge ourselves to make use of every honorable measure that may be suggested by his friends to insure his success.

"FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE went the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention," say the friends of that "Humbug." Here is the history of the appointment of the Delegates who were shown the way to Baltimore from this town.

In this Senatorial District are about 22,000 inhabitants, and two Delegates were sent to Baltimore from the district. Less than 20 persons met in this town on the 15th of April, to choose the said delegates, or less than one to a thousand of the people to be represented. The Rev. Joseph M. Harper of Canterbury, and Mr. Isaac F. Williams of this town, were appointed the Delegates. Sickness in the family of Mr. Williams prevented his attending the Convention, and he appointed Dr. Peter Weston as his substitute; but it not being convenient, when the time arrived, for Dr. R. to go, Mr. Williams appointed Perkins Gale of this town as a substitute for a substitute, and the last named individual left town for the Convention, and we have not heard but that he found the way to Baltimore. And all this is called "fresh from the people." Had the whole Convention consisted of precisely such men as is the Delegate from the Capital of New Hampshire, we really should like to peruse the doings of that Convention, provided no one, not a member of the Convention, had aided them in preparing their doings and the report of the same. Well may the Baltimore Convention be called a "Humbug." If the people will swallow the doing of a Convention of office-holders and office-seekers, gotten up and managed as the Baltimore Convention has been, to promote one of the veriest intriguers for office that ever sought office in the Republic, then "farewell, a long farewell," to all individual independence and the best days of the Republic, for there is an end to them.—*Concord (N. H.) Courier and Enquirer.*

**Flattering Illustration.**—We find in a New York paper (a real echo) the subjoined glorious about, concluded with a complimentary notice.—*U. S. Gazette.*

"The Democracy of our country presented at Baltimore so bold and firm a front, that there will not be opposition enough to make the triumph glorious. Many Whigs will, probably, cast their votes for Mr. Van Buren and Colonel Johnson, and will be entitled to as much credit thereto, as the culprit who walks up the gallows instead of being carried up."

**Another Warning.**—On Saturday evening last, about two miles south of this place, a man, by the name of John Russum, was found dead in the road. A coroner's inquest was held over him on Sunday morning, whose verdict was that he came to his death by drunkenness.

*Greensborough Patriot.*

## The Public Land Question.

CIRCULAR of P. HENDERSON, ESQ., to the CITIZENS of SURRY COUNTY, N. C.

### Fellow Citizens:

The period has again arrived when your thoughts are naturally recurring to those individuals from whom a choice is to be made to represent your interests in the next General Assembly. Having had, by your kindness, a seat in the last session, and having taken some share in those matters which claimed its earnest attention, I deem it my duty, even at this late period, to address you on a subject which will, sooner or later, become of vital importance to the State of North Carolina, and to the Union at large; and, while entering upon a task at once pleasing as it is important, I beg leave to assure you that a strong sense of the increasing character of the subject alone, has induced me to retain any formal presentation of it until the late Convention Elections should have passed away—when the public mind, disengaged from other interests, might view its details and determine its value.

The movement of our Legislature during the last session upon the question of the **Public Lands**—the subsequent newspaper remarks—the late circulars of the Members of Congress, calling the attention of the people to the subject—the earnest debates upon various resolutions presented to that body, concerning the future disposition of these lands—and withal the claims recently set on foot by the new States for all the public domain within their respective borders

—the resistance to those claims by some of the old States to whom it originally belonged, are in themselves sufficient evidence to you that the subject is becoming one of deep and enduring interest to the whole body of American people. To call your attention then to this question, in which North Carolina has an immense interest involved, and to give you a clear understanding as to her rights, and the facts upon which these rights are grounded, it becomes necessary to travel back into history.

In the beginning of that long and bloody war, by which we were separated from the British crown, and became an independent people, the boundary lines of some of the old States were widely different, and much larger than they are at present. Virginia, besides her own soil, claimed all that extent of country at present occupied by the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The limits of North Carolina extended from the sea to the Mississippi river, including the present State of Tennessee; and the rights of South Carolina and Georgia comprehended that tract of country since laid off into the States of Alabama and Mississippi. Within these old States then, there were vast bodies of unsettled lands, and as the struggle for independence progressed, a question naturally arose—what should be done with these waste lands, provided the war terminated successfully? Some of the States who had very little or no vacant territory, contended that the war was a common cause of sacrifice and suffering to all the States—was waged by united means—that each State furnished its proportion of men and money—that life, liberty, property, all was staked upon its issue, and that these lands, if won from the crown, should thereby be considered a **common property**, to be disposed of as the wisdom of after times might suggest. These claims, decidedly just in themselves, were resisted to certain extent by those States who possessed the lands, on the score that they were strictly entitled to all the territory within their chartered limits. Dissensions and jealousies therupon sprung up, to such an extent, that the State of Maryland refused for a length of time to come into the Confederacy, and when she finally acceded to the Union, it was with an explicit reservation and understanding as to her land rights. To quiet the growing discontent, the General Congress, in the year 1780, while the war was still in progress, earnestly recommended to the States who held vacant lands, to cede to the General Government; and as a further inducement, founded on mutual interest, it passed the following resolution: "Resolved,

That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded, or relinquished to the United States by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress, shall be disposed of for the **common benefit of the United States.**"

Relying then upon the wisdom and integrity of Congress, with a public spirit and a generous self-denial—which I fear has no parallel now-a-days—several States ceded their vacant Western Territory to the General Government, commencing with the State of New York, in the year 1781; Virginia 1784; Massachusetts 1785; Connecticut 1786; South Carolina 1787; North Carolina 1789; and Georgia 1802. In all these various treaties of cession there appears to be but one general sentiment: "To promote the honor and dignity of the United States, and to strengthen the Federal Union"—(the language of South Carolina)—and one condition, namely: that all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of these acts to the United States, shall be considered a **common fund**, for the use and benefit

of the United States, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure—and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever. This is the language of North Carolina, preceded by the following patriotic declaration:—"Whereas the United States, in Congress assembled, have respectively and earnestly recommended to the respective States in the Union, claiming or owning vacant Western Territory, to make cessions of part of the same as a further means, as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts, as of establishing the harmony of the United States—and the inhabitants of the said Western Territory being also desirous that such cessions should be made, in order to obtain a more complete protection that they have heretofore received: Now, this State, being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, as well as the establishing the harmony of the United States, and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina," etc. and goes on empowering the Senators and Representatives of our State in Congress, to cede her vacant lands beyond the mountains to the General Government.—

Thus it clearly appears that Congress was made, by virtue of these several deeds of cession, a **Trustee over a vast public interest**, and became solemnly bound to hold and dispose of them in no other way than under the conditions expressed by treaty with the States. Any partial distribution, then, of these lands, to the western or any other States, without a proportionate share to all the States, our own included, any waste or misapplication of this fund, or any attempt to divest it from the common use and benefit for which it was ceded, would be a direct violation of the trust confided.

The above mentioned lands were acquired from the British Crown by the war of the Revolution. The Government, in the second place, hold a still greater extent of territory by the purchase of Louisiana from France, in 1803, and of Florida from Spain in 1819. The principal interest of the purchase money, amounting to near thirty millions of dollars, was paid out of the Treasury of the United States, in which also we had our common right and share. These lands then came under the same provisions as a **trust fund** for the mutual benefit of all the States, and Congress has no more right to squander or sacrifice them, than the lands granted to it by the States under treaty.—

All the public domain, in whatever manner acquired, has at different times been pledged as security for the redemption of the public debt, which was mainly enacted by the old Revolutionary struggle, which gave us existence as an Independent Nation, and the late war which stamped it with additional character.

By the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt would be paid off by January of the present year, and the public domain, which had been hitherto covered by this pledge, was released from all its incumbrances. As early as practicable, after Congress had obtained from the States the lands in question, and had subdued the Indians into submission, that system of surveying and selling off was adopted, the advantages of which have been fully tested by time and experience, and continues to the present day. All the lands thrown into market, are first run off into townships of six miles square. These are again divided into sections of six hundred and forty acres each, and the subdivision continued as low as sixtieths of forty acres; thereby affording an accommodation to all classes of persons, whether rich or poor, according to their respective means of purchase.

Under a system devised and maintained with such care and deliberation, the Western Territory has been peopled with a rapidity beyond all example, and a vast wilderness has, within the memory of man, been converted into a number of States, enjoying, in common with ourselves, all the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

I have said "that Congress has in trust a **vast public interest.**" The expression has its value, and must be calculated. From all the statements founded upon Official Reports made to Congress from time to time, it appears that the quantity of vacant and unappropriated lands within the States and Territories, is three hundred and forty millions of acres; and beyond the limits yet belonging to Government, seven hundred and fifty millions, making together, one billion and ninety millions of acres.

Of this immense territory, about one hundred and forty millions of acres have been surveyed. And during the forty-five years in which the "Land Office" has been open, but **thirty-one millions of acres** had been sold up to the 30th of September, 1833, averaging for the year about seven hundred thousand acres through the entire term. At this rate of sale, with a hundred and ten millions in market, entire generations would rise and pass away before the land which is now laid off would be disposed of, for it would require 135 years. This billion and ninety millions of acres, at the lowest price

for which the lands now sell, (one dollar and a quarter per acre,) would amount to the enormous sum of one billion three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Or as some complaint has been made of the present price, take it at half, and you have then a share in an interest of six hundred and eighty millions of dollars—an amount nearly six times as great as all the bank notes and specie in circulation in the United States put together, estimated at one hundred and twenty millions of money, and is nearly equal to the entire amount of all the lands in North Carolina, assessed at fifty-two millions of dollars under the war taxes of 1813.

Having endeavored to give, in as concise a manner as a clear view of the subject would permit, a history of the acquirement, title, guardianship, and valuation of the public domain, and its final redemption from its pledge as security for the payment of the national debt, it remains for me to warn you, fellow-citizens, that the smooth and uniform method of surveying and selling off under the direction of Congress, if not properly guarded, is likely to be disturbed by rival pretensions from an unexpected quarter; and it is a matter of especial wonder that there should be any disposition to waste or throw away such immense resources, or to abolish a system fraught with so many advantages to our common Union; nevertheless, there exists in all governments, no matter how well planned or managed, a moving body of restless spirits, who are too impatient for the slow and natural operation of laws founded in a wisdom widely different from the hasty impulses and interested motives which govern such natures. Our own country is not exempt from the general rule, and accordingly we have seen within the last few years various plans and projects set on foot concerning the public lands; and the pretension most new and singular, the one best calculated to defeat the intentions of the old States, who ceded to Congress these lands under trust, for the purposes above mentioned, is the sweeping demand of some of the new States for all the territory within their respective borders, to the entire exclusion of the General Government, and to the exclusion of all the people of the United States; those who live in the new States only excepted.

Fellow-citizens, this claim cannot be admitted. We have not forgotten our original title to these lands, a title in common, which up to our times had never been disputed, nor even considered debateable. We have not forgotten a right sealed by the blood of the Revolution, and founded in solemn deeds of cession before the whole body of American people; and upon treaties with foreign Powers for land the price of which was paid from the National Treasury. We have not forgotten that army after army, levied among the old States, was sent to defend the infant settlements from the merciless scalping knife of the Indians; and when defeated, as they sometimes were, the bones of our countrymen were left to bleach in the wilderness of the West. We have not forgotten that the old States, with a majority in Congress, have, with the kindness of an indulgent parent to a child, granted to their western brethren every sixteenth section of land, amounting to eight millions of acres, for public schools—more than two millions for internal improvements—half a million to their colleges—ninety thousand acres to benevolent and charitable institutions—and twenty-one thousand for seats of government; and permitted them to select these lands out of the best, and sell them at their leisure; and we have not forgotten, over and above all these, Congress allows five per cent. upon all moneys paid in for public lands, to open their rivers, make roads, build bridges, and otherwise improve the country at large. Not content with these donations, equal in amount to one-fourth of all the lands ever sold by the Government, they now come forward and demand the whole!

Can there be any surprise as to the cause why we are so far outstripped in the race of improvement by the new States, with their fertile soils, penetrated every where by steamboat rivers, and assisted so liberally by the General Government? But suppose that Congress should take upon itself the power of ceding the lands to the new States, it would be unequal in its operation upon States who received, as it would violate the rights of the old States who trusted them away. Missouri, with a population of one hundred and forty thousand persons, would acquire by the cession thirty-eight millions of acres of land; and Ohio, with a population of more than nine hundred thousand persons, would only receive five millions and half of acres, the quantity of land yet unsold within their respective limits.

And if you divide out to individuals in these States, a person in Ohio would receive six acres to his share, when the State has paid seventeen millions of dollars to the Government for her lands, while an inhabitant of Missouri would obtain two hundred and seventy-two acres, when the State had paid not quite four millions for her Territory. Again, the cession to the States would be injurious to themselves; all the States,

as the title now exists, have a common interest in that territory which has not been surveyed, amounting to more than one billion of acres; grant the claim, and all their interest is narrowed down to and within those own limits. How much better would it be for them to suffer the present land system to go on, and they retain their interest in the countless millions of acres in those unsurveyed regions which, sooner or later, will be founded into States, as the settlements advance and the wants of the community require?

Propositions have again been presented to the public, to bring down the price so low as just to cover the expenses of survey and sale. The demand for such a reduction must proceed from the idea that Government asks too high a price for the public lands, and thereby retarded the growth and population of the western territory.—To determine whether the public deem the present prices of public land fair and equitable, it is only necessary to turn to the account of the land sales from 1827, when they amounted to one million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, regularly increasing up to the last year, 1834, when it amounted to five millions of dollars, and to the increase of population in the new States, compared to what takes place in the old.

From tables accurately made out, it appears that the population in the seven new States, embracing the public lands, has increased at the rate of 85 per cent, in the ten running years between 1820 and 1830, while in the seventeen other States, containing no public domain, the increase has only been at the rate of 25 per cent, in the same time. States filling up so fast with people need not the additional stimulus of a reduction in the price of the public lands. Most of you are aware that speculations in lands have very much increased of late. Even at the present Government prices, large tracts are bid off by companies and individuals, and sold again to emigrants at advanced prices, whereby very large fortunes are suddenly realized. If the spirit of speculation be a subject of complaint at present, by those who are desirous of changing their residence, what would it be if the price was suddenly cut down to twenty-five cents per acre. The moneyed men in the West and elsewhere, assisted by the Land officers and surveyors, would instantly form themselves into companies with immense capitals, and take up, not mere sections or townships, but they would cover entire districts with their warrants, and hold them up until the poor emigrant would be compelled to take them at any price that usury might dictate.

Finally, a third temptation has been thrown to the western appetite to whet its desire. It contemplates a cession of the lands to the States at a reasonable price.—I have endeavored to calculate the price of the public property (in the former part of this address) at half the present prices.

Suppose the States agree to become debtors to the General Government for the amount stipulated in a bargain. By the rule laid down, the single State of Illinois, with one hundred and fifty-seven thousand souls, and thirty-one millions of acres of public land, would become a debtor to the Union in the enormous sum of nearly twenty millions of money! In case then, with this difference of money between the parties, the State refused, or was unable to pay, how could the Government proceed to collect the money? Go to war, as we had like to have done with France, and march an American army against a Free State of brothers, because she was unable to pay a sum of money? Delinquency on the part of the State would be inevitable, and, if forced by the General Government for payment, or by any attempt to put the federal laws in force, she would at once expunge the bargain and debt together, by taking up arms and shooting away in practical nullification, assisted by every State who owed the Government a few millions.

It would be far easier for the western people, with a temper not proverbial for smoothness, to cancel the bond by *Lead*, than by the more precious metals, as the lands in stake would furnish a liberal abundance of such *death-doing coia*. To obviate any dangers proceeding from this cause, in early time—to defend an interest solemnly guaranteed to North Carolina by the treaty with the General Congress in 1789—deeply impressed that the present land system, devised with such skill, and managed with such statesmanship, should not be touched with hasty or unholy hands—that usurping spirits are busily hatching designs, in the face of light and justice, to enrich themselves and the Western States at the expense of the older portion of the Confederacy—that the best method of resistance and redress consists in a due and constitutional expression of the public will by the voice of its Legislature, claiming in this instance under the conditions of the treaty, a joint division and interest in the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, no longer covered by the incumbrances of security or wanted in the general expenses of the Government:—Profoundly penetrated, I say, then, with the necessity of such an action at once, I brought forward to the notice of the last Legislature, the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that any act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or any act by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by whom they were originally ceded to the Confederacy.

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that the public debt has been extinguished, and the debts for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such distribution of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportional to the respective sacrifice and expenditure incurred by them in support of the United States; or at least in proportion to their federal population.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit two copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Those Resolutions, untainted by a single party expression, so plainly laid in the right which the State of North Carolina has in a share of the public domain, did not pass in the House of Commons without the utmost resistance. By a reference to the Journal you will find, that every impediment which the ingenuity of man could devise, or sophistry invent, was used to clog their passage through the House, or frisk away their force. The broad banner of party was boldly unfurled for their instant destruction; the signals were exchanged, and the rallying points proclaimed; yet they did pass after a two days struggle, precisely in the shape in which they were presented to the House—by a vote of 62 to 32. In the graver body, the Senate, they were laid upon the table by a vote of 32 to 24. There to remain until quickened into notice again by a new exertion in another Legislature. Having had their trial and condemnation before the Legislature, the pardon and the mercy is submitted to the people, upon whose shoulders the good or the evil of all legislation must finally rest. I am aware that some think the Assembly of our State has no competent jurisdiction in the matter; that to Congress alone belongs the entire subject. Such an idea must at once be set aside, by the reflection that Congress itself, by the very act of request made to the States to cede the territory, admitted the existence of the power in the States, carrying out the acknowledgement by holding solemn treaties with them, accepting all the terms, conditions, and reservations, made by the States; and if this be not satisfactory, it is only necessary to turn to the 2d clause of the 3d section of the 4th article in the Constitution of the United States, where the matter is set at rest in behalf of the States. The power to make a treaty implies always power to defend, and if North Carolina does not take it upon herself to defend her own treaty and her cause, who will?—and now is the time. If she waits until the Western States get a majority in Congress, any attempt will then be in vain. There is, besides, something more than mere pecuniary considerations in the necessity of a closer union; and among all the ties which bind us together, the public domain, next to the natural love of country, holds the highest consideration. By appropriating the proceeds of the public lands among the States, a new and powerful bond of affection and interest is created among them, like that which binds brother to brother—while the General Government, regarded in the light of a kind parent, will extend its care and distribute its blessings all around. And for North Carolina, “the land of our sires and the home of our affections,” dejected and dispirited as she may be, with gloom before and sorrow behind—shall no brave blow be struck to resist her downward tendency? Shall we still pursue that shortsighted policy which has peopled the West with much of her wealth and her best citizens, and do nothing for her better interest by closer concert and a wider enterprise? Want, bountiful want of funds for internal improvement, has ever hung over our ancient State like a smothering night-mare; yet when it may hereafter be mentioned that we are too poor to engage in the race of improvement with our sister States, let it be remembered that we have in the public domain an interest which, when properly distributed by law, would annually throw into our treasury three hundred thousand dollars. This sum judiciously laid out on works of general interest, would soon cause the “Old North” to raise up her drooping head in smiles upon her fine climate and soil, teeming with growing towns, fertile farms, and a thrifty, contented people.

It now remains for you, fellow citizens, to determine the merits of the subject. Its mover is before you as a candidate for the Senate, and whatever destiny may await him in the election, he never can be bound to you in any other light than that of a sincere friend and well-wisher.

P. HENDERSON.  
Surry County, July 3, 1835.

A curious robbery has taken place at Exeter Hall.—Exeter Hall is situated in London, in the Strand, and has been built for the purpose of holding public meetings on religious subjects. On the day in question, the meeting of the London Missionary Society was held, and the sum of £6000 was collected in cash, besides as much more in checks. The moneys were put into a bag, placed on the table behind the chairman, and while the assembly were singing the doxology, some one quietly begged the bag! It must have been some of the movers or seconders of the resolutions, for none else were allowed on the platform with the chairman!

*Wood vs. Hurd.*—A Miss Wood lately recovered of a Mr. Hurd, at the London Common Pleas, for a breach of promise to marry, 3500 pounds sterling. Who ever heard of such a price for Wood?



## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE,  
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1835.

### THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.**

THE WHIG OR WHITE TICKET,  
CONSISTING OF INDIVIDUALS (WITH ONLY ONE EXCEPTION) NOMINATED BY THE PEOPLE.  
For Congress—BARTLETT, Knapp, of Lincoln.  
For Legislature—Dr. D. R. DURHAM, Senator.  
F. L. SMITH, { Commons.  
R. V. STODDARD, { Commons.

THE VAN BUREN-JOHNSON TICKET,  
CONSISTING OF INDIVIDUALS (WITH ONLY ONE EXCEPTION) NOMINATED BY THEMSELVES.  
For Congress—H. W. CONNELL, of Lincoln.  
For Legislature—Dr. S. FOX, Senator.  
J. M. HUTCHISON, { Commons.  
Col. J. A. DUNN, { Commons.

(C) We are sorry in having to record, in our paper of this week, a circumstance which is alike discreditable to certain persons in our town or neighborhood, and indicative of the spirit of the times in which we live. All who participated in the celebration of the 20th, or who have visited our town since that time, will recollect the Liberty Pole which stood in the open space at the southwest front of the Courthouse, and from the top of which the Star-Spangled Banner so proudly waved on that anniversary of the first Declaration of our Independence. Well, (it is modifying and disgraceful to us to announce the fact) that *Pall* was felled with the ground on Saturday last, by some person unknown to us, at the instigation, as it is generally believed, of a certain party in this town, to whom the celebration of the 20th was a thorn, and to whom the Liberty-Pole, and all other emblems of a like sacred nature, are proverbially obnoxious. This sacrilegious deed was done in broad day-light, but at a time when our respectable citizens, generally, were confined in doors by the heat of the weather. We have not been able to learn, from *any one*, that the individual engaged in the transaction had the least shadow of authority for the act, either from the town authorities, or from those who had subscribed for the erection of the Pole: on the contrary, every respectable man with whom we have conversed on the subject, has spoken of it in terms of the most unqualified disapprobation and reprehension.

The Pole in question was erected by the voluntary subscription of a part of our citizens; and we had hoped it would have been allowed to stand, as a memento of the great occasion for which it was raised. But in this we have been mistaken. To the anti-Liberty party it was an eye-sore, and they marked it for destruction. Let all the lovers of Liberty ponder well this SIGN—it appears to us emphatic, and not to be mistaken.

Let us be understood in what is said above. *It is the GENERAL BELIEF in this town, and we give it as such, that the party which vilified the Celebration of the 20th as a “Federal Whig Feast,” are more or less responsible for the act complained of above.* If they are wrongfully suspected, however, we hope they will see the policy of clearing their skirts of the business; and we promise to give any refutation which they may substantiate, as wide a diffusion, through our columns, as the charge shall have had.

07 The Public Lands.—We invite the especial attention of our readers to the circular of P. Henderson, Esq., to the Citizens of Surry County, which will be found in our paper to-day.

The whole subject of the Public Lands is one of vast importance to the whole country, and especially to the State of North Carolina: It is, therefore, a subject about which too little has been known heretofore, but of which it is impossible to know too much. We have long deplored the want of some plain and simple statement of the whole question, from which the People of this State could learn the history of the Public Lands,—their original proprietorship, the terms of their cession, and the objects for which they were ceded to the General Government. We say we have long desired to see some document conveying information of this sort; and we are at last indebted to Mr. Henderson for such an exposition of the subject as we had deplored the absence of—an exposition every way worthy the clear head and honest heart of the man who introduced the Public Land Resolutions into our last Legislature, and who stood up so manfully for the interests of North Carolina on that occasion.

We say, above, that the disposition to be made of the Public Lands is a matter of especial importance to this State, and we repeat the observation. No one can dispute that North Carolina is behind all her sister States in every thing that is calculated to promote the prosperity and the enjoyment of her citizens, and no one can dispute her right to a large share of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, now that the objects for which they were ceded have been accomplished—and no one believes that she can ever, without the resources which she is so indisputably entitled to from this source, be made to occupy the station which justice to her would so soon enable her to assume. And yet we find that she has men within her bosom—men, too, who not only have enjoyed her fa-

vor, but are again banding her for another—she could be induced, at the last of doubt, to do so by the barter interlocutor, her only resource, the collector of Party, a service to the “united purpose of those who desire an overflowing treasury to waste upon pampered parasites and fawning favorites.”

Let the People look to their interests themselves, or depose those who will; and we have no doubt North Carolina will in good time reap the reward of her struggle for her just proportion of the proceeds of the public lands.

### (C) The People against THE CAUCUS.

The Tory press and their scribblers have recently made a most wonderful discovery—which is neither more nor less than that Judge White was nominated to the Presidency by a Caucus! Wonderful, indeed, is this discovery; but more wonderful still is the patriotic honor which the said Whig press and scribblers express that the Whigs, should call Judge White the “People’s Candidate.” The Globe’s anxiety for the duty Democracy, at this impudence on the part of the Whigs, is quite painful; and a writer in the Raleigh Standard lectures Judge White after this fashion, that as should dare to allow himself to be called the “People’s Candidate.” Hear him:

“Let us examine the claims of Judge White, whom the opposition arrogantly call the “People’s Candidate.” By what tenure of right does Judge White lay claim to the appellation of “the People’s Candidate?” It is known that those who are now most clamorous in his support are continually decrying caucus combinations, decrying them as the worst evil that could befall any country, tending directly to the subversion of the People’s rights; yet, these very men support a man, brought out in what way? and by whom? He was brought forward in a census of Washington City—by his own, composing, in part, the Tennessee Delegation in Congress, who had no delegations authority from the People.”

New let us see how much authority the Tory presses have for the assertion that Judge White was nominated by a Caucus; in doing which it will be seen what right he has to the appellation of the “People’s Candidate.” Let it be borne in mind, however, that Judge White himself has not laid claim to any such “appellation,” as the writer in the Standard would wish to make it appear: Judge White, personally, is not a party in the case, as will be seen by his letter to the Tennessee Delegation, in which he says that his friends may use or drop his name, just as they see fit; and the same expression is used in a letter recently written to a Committee inviting him to a public dinner.

During the last fall and winter, Judge White’s name was mentioned in connexion with the next Presidency, as the People’s Candidate, in opposition to the office-holders or Caucus Candidates; and the Legislature of Alabama, composed of a large majority of Jackson men, actually had a proposal before it to nominate him as such. This Delegation was composed of Jackson men entirely; and, from a fear of “dividing the Republican party,” did not give these enquiries affirmative answers, but came to the resolution to hold a meeting among themselves, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of communicating with Judge White: Let the reader be assured that the members of the delegation were unanimous in their opinion that Judge White would allow himself to be run for the Presidency, under such circumstances, &c. &c. This Delegation was composed of Jackson men entirely; and, from a fear of “dividing the Republican party,” did not give these enquiries affirmative answers, but came to the resolution to hold a meeting among themselves, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of communicating with Judge White:

“WASHINGTO, Dec. 29, 1834.  
Dear Sir: You cannot be unapprised that, for some time past, your name has been frequently mentioned as a suitable person to be nominated by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union.”

“Being your colleague in Congress, and at the commencement of the present session, I have been repeatedly asked what my opinion was on the subject. My answer has been, that, what was my own, which was, that your course, should be to decline nomination, as you are likely to be your own master in such cases, than the gravity of the measure will permit. We do not know what your course will be, and we confess we cannot see why the ladies should be more exempt, in such cases, than the gentlemen—it will be conceded, by all, that the tender age of the daughters of the Union will be more in the line of heart-breaking, and we think should also be made occasionally to apply the healing balm. A few more such cases, as we are compelled to believe, would have a good effect in this every-day world of ours—they would assure forsaken wives against the necessity of bringing such suits, and husbands against paying such damages.

A number of the letters which passed between the lovers are published in the report of the trial. They are less like a drama than we had supposed love-letters to be in general; and we are sorry our limits will not allow us to gratify the curiosity which must be felt, by our fair readers especially, by giving them an insertion.

07 Curious Calculation.—Since the election of Mr. Leigh to the Senate of the United States, in 1832-3, Mr. Ritchie and his correspondents have kept up a constant cannonade against that gentleman, through the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, with the hope that he would thereby be induced to resign his seat. These missiles have excited attention, from their frequency—not from their capacity to injure; and a student has taken the trouble to count the lines and “figure up” their amount in miles, for his own private satisfaction. The result is, that the Enquirer has fired at Mr. Leigh an Editorial shot of three hundred and forty-three miles in length! After this terrible “war of words,” we suspect the venerable “Neus Verres” is not a little mortified to see that Mr. Leigh has exposed his determination to resume his seat in the next Senate. He must be pretty well assured, by this time, that gentleman is not to be “writ down.” And we shall not be at all surprised if another editor, nearer home, should ere long come to the same conclusion in relation to another Senator.

07 Curious.—Seven individuals have been elevated to the Presidency of the United States since the foundation of the Government. Of the names of these seven, the initial letters have been as follows: two A’s, two J’s, two M’s, and one W. This is a singular coincidence, but it becomes more interesting when we recollect that our candidate’s name at this time commences with W. Who can doubt, now, that the coincidence will still further continue, in the election of July?

Candidates for the Legislature in Calvert County.

SENATE:

George Kluitz, David Long, James Young—all for White.

COMMONS:

George Ury, Jacob Williams, Nathaniel Stinson, Levi Hope, D. M. Harringer—all for White.

(\*) From the *Mississippian* (Mississippi).

Editor, of the 4th of July, we copy the following:

"*Negro Disturbance.*—There have been rumors and reports in circulation for the last day or two, of an anticipated rising among the negroes. We have nothing definite, only that several have been summarily executed in Madison county. From what we have heard, a rising and massacre was to take place on the 4th, (to-day,) while the heads of families and males were assembled at places of public resort in celebrating the day. The reports and information received were deemed of so much importance, that a public meeting was held in Boston on Thursday last, to take the necessary measures for protection and safety."

(\*) *The Crop.*—Our exchange papers, on all sections of the country, concur in stating that never were better prospects held out to the farmers of the earth, for an abundant harvest, than at present. The farmers are a proverbially discontented and fault-finding race of mortals; but even they receive a noble return for their labor, and they are a generous and honest race of mortals, without; and we would be content to see them reap a harvest two-fold greater than even the one which they have already secured, or which is in prospect.

*Large Stock.*—Mr. Van Buren owns 20,000 sheep, on his different farms.—*Northern paper.* Can any body inform us how many sheep General Jackson owns?—*Washington Whig.*

(\*) Rather a tough job, we reckon. The

parts on the animals are as various as the pens in

which they are fed; and the breeds differ so as to

make it doubtful whether all are swine that appear

so outwardly. A large portion, however, are

regular white hogs, and are distinguished from the

rest by collars, which they wear round their necks;

where we have seen variously estimated, at from

100 to 10,000. An immense drove, truly; but we

are that it is diminishing daily, by a curious trans-

migration which has been observable among

them. It is said that they are rapidly losing

their britches, dingy skins, and other swinish fea-

tures, and are learning to look and act like Whigs!

Can our political philosophers account

for this?

(\*) *Princely State.*—When the Presi-

dent left Washington for the Rip Raps, the Vice-

President also took his departure, for Saratoga.—

Mr. Van Buren travels in the most magnificent

style—in a carriage which cost him \$1400, drawn

by four splendid horses, and attended by liveried

coachmen. It is nothing to common people, of

course, how Mr. Van Buren chooses to live—any

one who has fed at the public crib as long as he

has, ought to be able to "show off" a little—but it

would be rather ludicrous to hear the partisans of

a nabob calling the opposition "Armenians,"

silks stocking gentry," &c. &c. Does not?

(\*) By a letter recently published, signed by the

seven Representatives from Tennessee who wrote

a letter to Judge White, and addressed to the

son, Cave Johnson, (one of the Representatives

who was at the meeting, but who did not sign the

said letter,) it appears that the whole fourteen Re-

presentatives from that State, (leaving out Judge

White, of course,) were in favor of the Judge for

the Presidency, provided he would agree to run as

the People's Candidate. This fact is of very little

importance—but we notice it for the benefit of

those who may note the stress laid on some of

the words in the quotation from the Standard.—

The Italics in the said extract belong to that paper

and not to us.

(\*) *Foreign News.*—An arrival at New

York brings intelligence from Europe down to the

10th of June. The Independence Bill was before the

French Chamber of Peers, and no doubt seemed

to be entertained of its passage, though it would in

all probability be hampered with the clause de-

manding of our Government an explanation of the

terms used in the President's Message. It is

brought, however, that the French King and Min-

istry will be easily satisfied on this point.

The French and English Governments have both

determined to take some steps in relation to

the affairs of Spain, though to what extent is not

stated. A Decree had passed, in England, allowing

British subjects to engage in the service of the

army of Spain. Something serious may grow

out of this interference. We observe nothing of

importance in regard to the European markets for

American productions.

(\*) It being the order of the day to confer upon

residential and Vice-Presidential Candidates such

several names as indicate their peculiar personal

and political characteristics, a Tennessee paper has

conferred upon the Southern Whig Candidate the

appropriate cognomen of White-ox. Good.

Major Barry, late Post Master General,

and now appointed Minister to Spain, arrived

at Richmond, from the White Sulphur

springs, on the 10th inst. on his way, it is

understood, to New-York, with a view to

embark for Spain. We regret to learn,

(says the *Richmond Whig*) that Major

Barry's health has not much improved by

his visit to the Virginia Springs.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Col. Isaac T. Avery, President of the day.

Col. William Polk. His native State will cherish

the memory of a son who, in action, was bravest

of the brave—whose courtesy in private life secured

him the respect and esteem of those who knew

him—his unending integrity the confidence of all.

By Col. W. Gunway, Vice-President. The old

States, who bore the heat and burthen of the day

May they contend for their distributive share of

the public domain against the claims of the new

States—the views of the Executive to the contrary

notwithstanding.

By E. J. Erwin, Orator of the Day. Judge

Strange, of North Carolina, and General, of Maine,

choose, late of the Legislature of North Carolina:

"Dear Sirs—

ALIVE FOR LIBERTY!!

Mr. Editor: Doubtless you are aware of the

outrage committed upon the Liberty Pole,

which our Whig friends erected in

Charlotte on the 20th of May; and may be

you are able to explain to us by whom it

was done, and for what purpose. I have only

the more perplexed the more I hear. Do

give us the why and the where in your

next paper. As a sample of the reports on

this subject that are circulating in our part

of the country, I will state one or two, which

you may compare with what you have heard,

and then draw your own conclusions. One

says that the party never intended to let it

stand, but those that put it up might make

use of it the 15th of August—(what is meant

by this?)—another says it would not have

been touched if it had been a Hickory pole,

instead of a pine, &c. Now, Mr. Editor,

I suspect that it had been a slippery elm,

or black jack, it would not have been cut

down. I presume it was immaterial to the

Whigs, of what sort of wood the pole was,

provided it could have been let alone—and

I think it a very disgraceful trick to cut it

down, let it be of what sort of wood it might.

As to what it may hereafter have been used

for, I hope it would have been for no dis-

honorable purpose, and I do not believe it

would have been, at least by the Whigs.—

And I do not believe that they will be back-

ward in erecting another Pole at the proper

time; but I would advise them to split the

difference with their slippery elm friends

the next time, and put up a White oak pole.

CORNFIELD.

(\*) FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

THEATRE.

Mr. Editor: I have been much gratified

in witnessing the performances of the semi-

Dramatic Corps, who, escaping from the

dust and heat of the cities, are endeavoring

to pass their time and pay their necessary

expenditures by amusing the good citizens

of the back country. I say I was much

gratified, because I was agreeably dis-

appointed—indeed, as I had anticipated, passing

off a listless hour or two in the dull busi-

ness of listening to the mere imitations of

acting by a strolling company—I found my-

self pleasantly engaged as an auditor where

the plays were excellent and well selected,

and the acting really very good.

I am sincere then, Mr. Editor, in saying

to those of our citizens who wish to spend

these warm evenings agreeably, that they

should attend the performances of this the-

atrical corps—where they will have an op-

portunity of witnessing what is not often

seen in our country villages, some speci-

mens of good acting.

BENEDICT.

(\*) FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

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expenditures by amusing the good citizens

## POETRY.

### LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The glimmering day hath gleams of light—  
The sunset wave hath bright斯斯 near it;  
And twinkles, through the darkest night,  
Some solitary star to cheer it.  
  
The gleaming soul is not all gloom—  
The subject heart is not all sadness;  
And surely 'tis the darkest doom  
There shines some ring-like beam of gladness.  
  
Despair is never quite despair:  
Nor life, nor death, the future closes;  
And round the shadowy bough of care  
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

### SONG.

By Thomas Moore, Esq.

On one of those sweet nights that oft  
Their lustre o'er the Egean sing,  
Beneath my easement, low and soft,  
I heard a Lesbian lover sing;  
And, listening both with ear and thoughts,  
The sound upon the night-breeze caught—  
"Oh, happy are the gods he is,  
Who gazed at this hour on these!"  
  
The song was one by Sappho sung,  
In the first love-dreams of her lyre,  
Whose words of passion from her tongue  
Fall like a shower of living fire;  
And still, at close of every strain,  
I heard these burning words again—  
"Oh, happy as the gods he is,  
Who listens at this hour to these!"

**PRIMITIVE SIMPLICITY.**—The subjunctive presentments were made, in the years indicated, by the Jurors for the county of York, in Maine, and were extracted from the Records of Trials there, a hundred years ago, at which time the customs and habits of the people had so greatly changed from the "primitive simplicity" of the first settlers that they were copied, even then, as curious memoranda.

1659. We present Mr. Thorp for scandalizing Mr. Syms by saying he eat a Drum of Cawdel a Morning for breakfast. Thorp's answer hereto was that he supposed he had eat a Silver Thimble full of Cawdel to his Breakfast. Mr. Thorp paying the Jury's Fees, is discharged.

1661. We present Peter Grant, a Scotchman, for not returning to his Wife.

We present Geo. Gilmer for bidding the Devil take Mr. Thorp.

We present Geo. Garland for frequenting Sarah Wells's House after Warning given.

1663. We present Jer. Shear, for Idleness, Walking up and down in neglect of his Calling.

1664. We present John Wadleigh for a Common Sleeper on the Lord's Day at the Public Meeting.

We present Florence Edge, the Wife of Robt. Edge, for Slandering Goody Parker, the Wife of John Parker, in saying that she longed for Rev. Mr. Banks.

We present Christian Ellingwood, the Wife of Wm. Ellingwood, for lying under a Common Fame of having two husbands.

We present Wm. Wardell for Denying the College to be any Ordinance of God, and that therefore it was not his Judgment to give any thing to it when there was something demanded for it.

1667. We present James Harman for Suspicion of Incontinence with Mary Clay. In Reference to this Affair, this Court enjoins an Act of Separation to be henceforward between them. So if the said Harman and Mary Clay be found Suspiciously Together, on due proof Harman shall forfeit £10.

1669. Joseph Phippen presented for breeding a Disturbance in the Town Meeting by flinging Mr. Jordan's Votes on the ground.

We present Mr. Thorp for abusing Mr. Robt. Jordan in his own House, insomuch that Mr. Jordan was forced to command his own Servants to turn him out of Doors.

We present — for Contemptuous Treatment of Capt. Hayne, being a Man in Authority, in Theeing and Thouing him.

**Capture of a Mormon Angel.**—A Western paper has a curious account of a new adventure with the Mormons. Jo. Smith, the High Priest and Prophet of these fanatic vagabonds, was not long since upon his proselyting expedition in Ohio, and to give more solemnity and *éclat* to his administration of his baptism, he gave notice that an Angel would appear on the opposite side of the river in which the ceremony was performed, as often as the rite should be repeated. Accordingly, whenever the baptism took place a figure in white sure enough appeared upon the bank of the Grand River, and continued there as long as the ceremony lasted. Some of the unbelievers, however, secreted themselves near the spot, and the next time it showed itself, his Ghostship, after several most unhostile attempts to escape and after a ducking in the river to which it was driven, was taken bodily possession of, when it was found upon examination to be nothing more nor less than the Prophet himself.—*N. Y. Courier*.

"I'll consult my Wife."—This is what old Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, is reported to have said to Gen. Blount, of North Carolina, when they were members of Congress, at Philadelphia—and when the latter challenged the Judge to mortal combat: "I'll consult my wife, sir," repeated the Judge, taking off his three-cornered hat, and making a bow; "and if she is willing, I'll favor you with a meeting."

1 New Adams.—A Mr. Price is lecturing in Louisville, Ky., Philosophy, the art of which consists in ascertaining the natural propensities, by an examination of the fates and of the law. Those who wear tight shoes will doubtless possess the most remarkable number of blisters, in this new department of science, which should, we think, be termed *Cornology* in contradistinction to *Phrenology*.—*London Journal*.

### Commissioners AND Forwarding BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for Ware-House Rooms and other accommodations to enable him promptly, easily, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and Forwarding of the Country, or down to the Seaboard.

### Goods, Wholes., Merchandise, and Produce.

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on. The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid.

Charlotte, July 1st, 1835.

Refer to  
J. G. MCKENZIE,  
D. & J. MALLOY,  
LACOSTE & MCKAY,  
BROWN BRYAN,  
JAS. WRIGHT,  
ROBT. C. DAVIS,  
JNO. C. COIT,  
A. BLUE,  
D. S. HARRIS,  
Geo. H. DUNLAP,  
A. & R. MCKENZIE,

### An Alarm Clock.

WHICH can be set to ring at any hour, and is sufficiently loud to awaken the soundest sleeper, for sale low, by July 25, 1835.

T. TROTTER.

### NOTICE.

I FOREWARN any person or persons from trading with my wife Nancy Miller, as she has left my bed and board; and for this reason I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

July 18, 1835. JOHN MILLER.

### PROSPECTUS OF The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper: and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost \$3 per annum, if paid within three months, and \$3 50 if paid after that time.

JOHN C. COIT.  
Cheraw, May 26.

### Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic Anti-Bilious Pills.

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excretive function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever, and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often, need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all others. Persons going to sea, or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be adduced, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicines Stomachic Hepaticas," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE STOMACHIC & HEPATICA, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by — Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivaled efficacy, can be seen.

"I'll consult my Wife."—This is what old Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, is reported to have said to Gen. Blount, of North Carolina, when they were members of Congress, at Philadelphia—and when the latter challenged the Judge to mortal combat: "I'll consult my wife, sir," repeated the Judge, taking off his three-cornered hat, and making a bow; "and if she is willing, I'll favor you with a meeting."

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

### Land! Land! Land!!!

A GREAT tract of land, bounded by the State line, and by applying to the Subscribers, or their relatives, for sale the lower tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying near the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 400 acres. This Land formerly consisted of three tracts, one of which contains about 200 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-houses, together with an excellent Spring, quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 200 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvement, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating in the purchase.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by DAN ALEXANDER,  
July 13, 1835.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using Stagner's Truss; also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in county, for the radical cure of Hernia. This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while a person is engaged at his usual avocation, from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dodley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States. I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

### Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that an Election will be held, on the second Thursday in August next, being the 13th day of the month, for one Senator and two Commoners to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next General Assembly of North Carolina—and also for one member to represent this (the 11th) Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

July 15, 1835.

### For Sale.

NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, on reasonable terms. The subscribers will keep herafter on hand, at their shop, four miles from Charlotte, on the Potter Road, for sale.

### 1 and 2 Horse Wagons.

E. L. ALEXANDER,  
T. B. WALLACE.

June 4, 1835.

### VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers being desirous of removing to the west, offer for sale the Gold Mine lying in the lower end of Mecklenburg county, known as the LEWIS MINE,—attached to the Mine is 40 acres of land. The Mine has been worked about three years, the vein from 2 to 6 inches in width. Ore has been obtained from this Mine valued at from \$5 to \$60 per bushel. Those wishing to purchase can call and examine the premises for themselves.

We wish to dispose of it by the 1st of October.

For particulars apply to either of the subscribers.

ELLI STEWART.

ROBT. LEWIS.

49 tf.

July 3, 1835.

### Now is the Time.

I WILL pay the highest prices in CASH for 25 or 30 Likely Negroes. I may be found most commonly at Dr. Boyd's Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will be strictly attended to.

JOHN JONES.

June 27, 1835.

N. B. Address Robert Huie in Salisbury, N. C.

J. J.

### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following tracts of land, viz: One tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, formerly owned by William Pickens, containing about 200 acres. Twelve months credit will be given for all the purchase money except \$30, which will be required in cash at the time of the sale.

Also, one other tract, lying 4 miles west of Charlotte, containing about 163 acres and bounded by the lands belonging to D. McDonald, W. Williamson and Robt. Jamison's heirs, formerly owned by Hugh Walker, and to be sold for the benefit of his heirs, on a credit of 12 months.

Bonds with approved securities will be required.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

June 24th, 1835.

Price adv. 64

153

### WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Dec. 17, 1834.

200

Price adv. 34

152

### Valuable Bonds for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, desirous of removing to the south for work, offer for sale the lower

tract of land, lying near the head waters of

Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County,

containing about 400 acres. This Land

formerly consisted of three tracts, one of

which contains about 200 acres, with a

good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-

houses, together with an excellent Spring,

quite convenient to the house, and a good or-

chard; about 50 acres of which is in cul-

tivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander re-

sides contains about 200 acres; about

100 acres of which is in cultivation, hav-

ing on the same a good Dwelling House and

all other necessary buildings. The other

contains about 100 acres without improve-

ment, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The